

BuB: Buckland stony loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

BUCKLAND SOILS formed in loamy, compact glacial till on uplands. They are very deep to bedrock, shallow to moderately deep to dense basal till and moderately well drained. These soils have a perched water table at depths of 1.0 to 2.0 feet below the surface from Mid-Winter through late Spring. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow in the substratum.

This map unit is well suited to cultivated crops, hay and pasture. Slope causes a hazard of erosion. The seasonal high water table is a concern during periods of high rainfall. Crop rotation, cover cropping, contour farming and conservation tillage are practices that can be used to help control erosion. The installation of diversion ditches to divert surface runoff can also be used to help control erosion. Tillage in the spring may be delayed because of the seasonal high water table. Subsurface drainage can be used to lower the seasonal high water table. Proper stocking rates and rotational grazing during wet periods will help to maintain a good stand of pasture plants and help to control erosion. Planting water tolerant plants helps to overcome the wetness caused by the seasonal high water table.

<u>Important farmland classification:</u> Prime	<u>Land capability:</u> 2 w	<u>Vermont Agricultural Value Group:</u> 3
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Vermont Residential Wastewater Disposal - Group and Subgroup:

IIIc.- This unit is marginally suited as a site for soil-based residential wastewater disposal systems, based on a review by the Natural Resources Conservation Service of criteria set forth in the Vermont 2007 Environmental Protection Rules. The depth to the seasonal high water table in association with the minimal slope is the major limitation. A detailed, site-specific analysis is generally required. On-site groundwater level monitoring and determination of induced groundwater mounding is often necessary to establish the suitability of this unit. Curtain drains may help lower the water table to an acceptable level, however, the minimal slope may prevent their use in many areas.

PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES							EROSION FACTORS		
Soil name	Depth (In)	Typical texture	Clay (Pct)	Soil reaction (pH)	Permeability (In/Hr)	Organic matter (Pct)	Kw	Kf	T
Buckland	0-7	L	5-10	5.1 - 7.3	0.6-2	3.0-8.0	.32	.32	3
	7-22	L	5-10	5.1 - 7.3	0.6-6	0.5-2.0	.37	.43	
	22-60	SIL	7-14	5.6 - 7.3	0.06-0.2	0.0-1.0	.28	.32	

WATER FEATURES							SOIL FEATURES	
Soil name	Hydrologic group	Depth to seasonal high water table (Feet)	Flooding		Ponding		Hydric soil?	Depth to bedrock (range in inches)
			Frequency	Duration	Frequency	Duration		
Buckland	C	1.0-2.0	None		None		No	---

LAND USE LIMITATIONS				AGRICULTURAL YIELD DATA	
Soil name	Land use	Rating	Reason **	Crop name	Yield / acre
Buckland	Dwellings with basements:	Very limited	Depth to saturated zone	Corn silage	22 Tons
Buckland	Pond reservoir areas:	Somewhat limited	Seepage	Grass hay	4 Tons
				Grass-clover	5.6 AUM
				Alfalfa hay	4 Tons
				Grass-legume hay	3.5 Tons

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT				
Soil name	Management concern	Rating	Reason	Vermont natural communities
Buckland	Harvest equip operability:	Well suited		Northern Hardwood Forest, Rich Northern Hardwood Forest, Sugar Maple-White Ash Northern Hardwood Forest Variant
Buckland	Road suitability:	Moderately suited	Wetness	
Buckland	Erosion hazard (off-road):	Slight		